FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

President Hopes Congress Will Act at Extra Session.

MOTHER JONES AND ARMY

Thought Very Improbable that President Would Receive Them Should They Desire to Visit Him at

Sagamore Hill.

(By Associated Press.)
OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 16.-President Roosevelt is deeply interested in dent of affairs, he has noted for a long time the necessity of financial legislation of a remedial character, and to-day he

time the necessity of financial legislation of a remedial character, and to-day he expressed to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, his desire that early action upon the subject should be taken by Congress along the lines of his recent messages and speeches.

Indeed, it can be said he hopes action will be initiated at the extra session of Congress, which he will call on Monday, November 9th.

Senator Lodge arrived here this morning about 10 o'clock and passed the day with the President at Sagamore Hill.

Before his departure Senator Lodge gave to the Associated Press a statement concerning his conference with the President. In this statement the President speech exception of the property of the property of the property of the purpose of enacting legislation are reflected. "You know, of course," said Mr. Lodge, "that an extra session is to be called to meet on Monday, November 9th, immediately following the fall elections. The session will be called primarily for the purpose of enacting legislation approving the Cuban treaty, which was ratified by the Senate last spring. The President hopes, however, as I do, that we shall be able to take up for early consideration financial legislation along the lines of his messages and speeches since he became President.

shall be able to take up for early consideration financial legislation along the lines of his messages and speeches since hie became President.

"In this legislation the President takes the deepest interest. No specific bill was under consideration. The preparation of a measure of that kind is the work of Congress itself. It was understood when the Senate adjourned last spring that the Committee on Finance would prepare a remedial financial measure during the recess. The committee is now engaged on that work I assume that the House Committee on Banking and Currency also will take up the subject, but I am not informed whether it is the intention of that committee to begin the consideration of the subject before the extra tession will convene."

No efficial information of the intention

of the subject before the extra session will convene."

No official information of the intention of "Mother Jones" and her "army" to visit the President at Sagamore Hill has been received at the executive office. In the circumstances, neither "Mother Jones" nor her "army" would be received by the President unless arrangements were made in advance for the meeting. If such arrangements were not made there would be no possibility of the "army" reaching Sagamore Hill.

The members would be sent back by the secret service officers. It is reasonably certain the President would not receive the "army" as a body.

LOST HIS LIFE

Dr. Roberts Sacrificed His Own In Attempt to Save Life of Patient.

tempt to Save Life of Patient.

(By Associated Press.)

BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS, July 16.

Four persons lost their lives in a fire early this morning, which destroyed Bonner Springs Sanitarium, at Bonner Springs, Kansas, seventeen miles west of Kansas City. The dead:

CAPTAIN J. A. MCLURE, Junction City, Kansas, a former attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad.

MISS JANIE CAMPBELL, patient, Iola, Kansas.

MRS. A. A. COOK, patient, Lawrence,

Kansas.

DR. A. E. ROGERS.

Dr. Rogers lost his life in an attempt to save a woman patient. There were thirty inmates, but all except the four above named were saved. Loss, \$20,000.

SOUTHERN REPLIES TO THE COMPLAINTS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The
Southern Railway to-day filed with the
Interstate Commerce Commission an answer to the complaint of the Southern
Pine Company, Alapapha Lumber Company, Garbutt Lumber Company, et al.,
involving freights on yellow pine lumber.
The road alleges that the Georgia Saw
Mill Association is not maintained to
protect the yellow pine Interests, but
is an alleged association to restrict interstate commerce in the sale of yellow pine.
It denies that the increase of lumber It denies that the increase of lumber ates is unjust or will make it impossi-le for Georgia pine to compete with

Venezuela Settles.

(By Associated Press.)

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, July 16.—The Venezuelan government yesterday paid to the representatives of the Allied Powers the last installments of the indemnity as stipulated by the protocol.

Look After Your Health

ECHOLS' PIEDMONT CONCENTRATED IRON AND ALUM WATER

This Natural Mineral Water Remedy is Nature's way for making permanent cures of diseases such as Indigestion. Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Catarrh, Female Complaints, Torpid Liver, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Scrofula and all Blood Diseases.

It does for mankind what sunshine and rain does for the grass of the fields. The Natural Water is reduced 160 times, and you can get better results by taking the Concentrated Water at home than by visiting any mineral spring in existence. Thysicians prescribe it everywhere.

If results are unsatisfactory, the treatment costs you nothing.
For sale by OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., 1007 East Main Street, and all druggists.

8-OUNCE BOTTLES, 50c.

(EQUAL TO 10 GALLONS OF THE NATURAL WATER). 18-OUNCE BOTTLES, \$1.00.

(EQUAL TO 25 GALLONS OF THE NATURAL WATER).

J. M. ECHOLS CO., Lynchburg, Va.

STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR JULY 19, 1903.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart."—I Sam. vii., 24.

By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education

CONNECTIN LINK.—Last lesson, the choosing of Saul as king, ended with the tenth chapter. The anointed sovereign soon had opportunity to display his ability and win the confidence of his countrymen. It occurred on this wise. The Ammonites came up against Sabesh-Gillead, a city on the east of the Jordan. On learning of the slege Saul, prompted by the spirit of God, sent messengers into all parts of the land, and more than 200,000 men rallied to his standard. With these he gained an easy and complete victory over the enemy, who were partly slain and partly scattered, and the invested city was delivered. As a consequence of this splendid triumph the people were greatly pleased, and at the suggestion of Samuel a general convention was called at Gilal, where with feasting and rejoicing the kingdom was confirmed. The prophet then felt that his work was done, and he, therefore, delivered his farewell address, the latter part of which will be studied to-day. DESIRED KING.—(Verse 12.) In the early part of which will be studied to-day. DESIRED KING.—(Verse 13.) In the early part of his address Samuel testified to his integrity as a public servant, and received the hearty and united approval of the people. He then briefly reviewed the events in the history of Israel, beginning with Moses to show that God had been faithful to his covenant; but that the monarchy had been sought as a means of defense. Our lesson begins at a point in the speech where he called attention to the king, whom they had desired, whom the Lord had set over them. "Behold the king," he said, (I Sam: 123). 'Look upon the man, so strong and courageous," who was conspicuous for his physical ability and military achievements, the pride and joy of all. He desired that they might now become loyal to him whom they had chosen, that there might be no division of sentiment, that the entire nation might at now seconditions that would ensure his perfect success. The words were in the interest or the government.

PERMITTED CHOICE.—(Verse 14 and 15.) Samuel was not i

DISCOVERED. 9. A face wash that will remove that greasy, shiny look from the skin and leave it soft and white in five minutes after washing. In a week removes all discolorations; hamless; cost 5 cents to prepare enough to last six months. Recipe, 25 cents.

SUPERFLOUS HAIR. 10. On face neck and arms quickly dissolved and removed without pain or discoloration; absolute removal in 3 minutes. Recipe, 25 cents.

BLONDINE.

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

upon natural, ethical and logical condi-tions, Samuel feit obliged therefore to employ a method that would be effective with his hearers. He desired them to

CONNECTIN LINK—Last lesson, to consoling of the last o

was thus a double reason for hope—the faithfulness of God and the intercession of the prophet.

REQUIRED WAY—(Verses 24 and 25.)—In the sixteenth century John Agricolataught that the law was in nowise obligatory under the gospel, and he became the leader of a party known ever after in theological literature as Antinomians. They claimed that the decirine of pardon released one from the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. There seems to have been men of this class in the time of the Apostle Paul, who opposed them by urging that forgiveness did not imply license to sin. (Rom., vi.1.) It is probable that those of Israel who heard Samuel's words formed such an opinion. They may have reasoned in this way: "We sinned and repented, God forgave and promised to care for us as His own. Therefore, sin is not so serious a matter. We are not required to lead holy lives. If we sin again and again, He will as often forgive and receive us." That would be logical to some minds. But Samuel put in a caveat here. "Only fear the Lord and serve him." This was required because of God's goodness, the way of life suggested as a response to divine mercy. "Consider what he has done and then know what ye should ot." REQUIRED WAY—(Verses 24 and 25).—In the sixteenth century John Agricola taught that the law was in nowise obligatory under the gospel, and he became in theological literature as Antinomians. They claimed that the decirine of pardon released one from the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. There seems to have been men of this class in the time of the Apostie Paul, who opposed them by urging that forgiveness did not imply license to sin. (Rom., vi.1.) It is probable that those of Israel who heard Samuel's words formed such an opinion. They may have reasoned in this way; "We sinned and repented, God forgave and promised to care for us as His own. Therefore, sin is not so serious a matter. We are not required to lead holy lives. If we sin again and again, He will as often forgive and receive us." That would be logical to some minds. But Samuel put in a caveat here. "Only fear the Lord and serve him." This was required because of God's goodness, the way of life suggested as a response to divine mercy. "Consider what he has done and then know what ye should do."

**CLOSING THOUGHTS—I. Freedom of choices is the glory and peril of man. He is expected and required to determine what is best and proper for him under all circumstances, and within cermine what is best and proper for him under all circumstances, and within cermine of the strong again mentally and physically, for least for the \$1.500.00 cooks' contest for T55 money prizes.

gives advice and invokes divine elemency and help. 4. One man so engaged becomes the saviour of a nation. By turning its thought toward the wrong that has been done he secures penitence, and by promising better things for the future he awakens hope and faith. 5. Pardon for the past does not warrant continued evil, but obliges one to lead a new life. The remembrance of the blessing received prompts to thankfulness and obedience. 6. The whole gospel scheme is unfolded in outline under the historic representation of Israel-sinfulness, repentance, forgiveness, protection, holiness, are as clearly taught as in the time of the aposetles.

SPENDING OF

he found a note for him at his hotel the and invited him and his friends to a dinner at 6 that evening. They accepted, except Mr. Fergusson, and had a fine dinner. They were taken to the Waldorf-

did, and ascertained that it had been "sneaked" through the Senate. He called the attention of Colonel George Wayne Anderson to it, and Colonel Anderson said yes it was a terribly bad bill, and ought to be defeated: Witness had a meeting of the Council called through an appeal he made to President Turpin, and a delegation from the Council went to the House and exposed the iniquity of the bill, and it was killed.

When the Bell Company was seeking a franchise Mr. Chipley sent for him, and showing him a number of letters from men like John Skelton Williams, E. G. Leigh, he thought, and others of prominence, endorsing the desired franchise, asked him to help get it passed

chise, asked him to help get it passed by the Council. Witness, seeing the names of such honorable citizens as these associated with the enterprise, consented to do all in his power. He was given

to do all in his power. He was given \$300 on the spot.
"What did you do with the money?" asked Mr. Pollard.
"I put it in bank the first thing next morning," was the reply.
Mr. Pollard wanted to know whether witness had spent any of it to get Councilmen to his way of thinking. He replied that he certainly had not.

Knew About King.

Not only had he not tried to corrupt Councilmen, but he had gone into his own pocket in the effort to defeat those whom he did not think ought to be in the Council. When questioned by Gen-eral Anderson as to what he meant, he eral Anderson as to what he meant, he replied that he had learned from posireplied that he had learned from positive evidence that King was corrupt,
and had carried the evidence to the newspapers, but that they would not touch it
until after the grand jury had acted.
He had tried to defeat other candidates
'because they did not have sense enough
to drive a coal cart, much less be creditable members of the Council."

Again General Anderson wanted to
know how he spent this money from his
own pocket.

Again General Anderson wanted to know how he spent this money from his own pocket.

"By paying the initiation fee of one man, the printing bill for another, and" (with a sly twinkle) "I have gotten the boys to work at the polls on election day."

Mr. Pollard asked witness how much he had gotten in all from the Bell Company, and said that as near as he could get at it, about \$1.100, in three instairments, \$500 twice and \$100 at another time. Witness declared that he had worked as hard as it was possible for one to do. He took the money and he tried his best to carn it.

He was told by a prominent man that there was no harm in what he was doing, and thought it was the best thing for the city to give the company a franchiee, as leading men whom he had mentioned had said so. He did not hold a public office then.

Worked Actively.

Worked Actively. When asked by Mr. Pollard

When asked by Mr. Pollard what he did to earn the money, replied that he did everything he could; got letters from prominent persons who were friends of his; saw those who were opposed openly to the granting of the franchise, and tried to argue them into thinking his way; urged the members of the Council with whom he had any weight to vote for it, and for about ten months worked as hard as he ever worked in his life. Chairman Minor asked witness if he knew of any one who had done wrong in connection with securing the Bell franchise. Mr. Manning replied that he did not know any one of his own knowledge. Chairman Minor asked witness to tell the committee the names of some who could probably throw some light on the matter. He said he would give the names privately. He said that he had understood that corporators of the company whose bill had been well paid. FOOD IN SORROW,

How to Lighten the Burden,

UNANIMOUS!

Every Smoker Everywhere says The

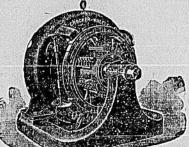


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Manufacturers of

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for an economical drive of Pumps, Blowers Hoists, Printing Presses, Machine Tools, etc.

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L. J. Hayden PURE HERB

Mr. Sheild as Attorney.

Mr. Phil. Sheild, the next witness, was on the stand but a short while. He said he was not employed to create public sentiment for the franchise, as he was not engaged until the franchise had been fore the Board of Aldermen. as an attorney, and saw a number of members, among them Major Drewry, Alderman Mann, and tried to overcome their objections.

Alderman Mann, and tried to overcome their objections.

He had received about \$3,000 in all, and had spent it all, but not in suppers to Councilmen or on Councilmen in any way. He did not know of any corruption of his own knowledge, but would give the chairman privately names of any who he thought could throw any light upon the pathway of the committee.

Mr. W. P. Leaman, a contractor at the Locomotive Works, was the third witness. He had received \$900 in all, and when asked by Mr. Pollard what he did for it, replied nonchalantly, "nothing very particular." Being pressed to be more explicit, witness said he never put himself our to see any one. When in a crowd he would talk in favor of the franchise sometimes, and if any Councilmen were present they got the benefit of his remarks. He never treated them unless they treated him, and he didn't put his money in bank. He kept it and spent it on himself.

City Sheriff Epps.

City Sheriff Epps.

The last witness was Mr. John E. Epps, city sheriff. Witness had had his dealings with General Meaney, from whom he received \$200 when engaged and later \$200, making \$500. He saw members of the Council and did what he could to get the franchise through. General Meaney did not suggest any plan to him, but left him to follow his own judgment. He did not try any corrupt means, and did not spend any money to speak of on members of the Council. He knew of no corruption, except vague rumors.

Witness was excused and the committee actiourned until next Wednesday night at \$350 o'clock.

Lost His Glasses.

Chief of Police Howard, in going from Governor's office at the Capitol, to his own office in the City Hall yesterday, lost a pair of steel rimmed eye-glasses, which he would be glad to have returned to him at the City Hall.

Miss Charlotte Forsyth, of Philadelphia, and the Misses Goodwin, of this city, have returned from a recent visit to Virginia Beach, and their aunt, Mrs. Sydney Sherwood, Portsmouth, Va. Miss Forsyth is the guest of her cousins and the Rev. E. L. Goodwin, this city,

A Gool Trip to Norfolk

By the New Steamers "Berkeley" or "Brandon"

OF DOMINION LINE.

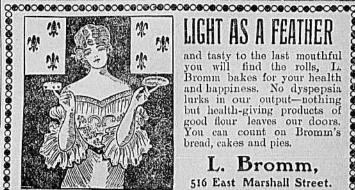
Leave Richmond Saturday Night, 7 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE NORFOLK SUNDAY NIGHT, 7:00 P. M. NEWPORT NEWS, 8:30 P. M. ARRIVING RICHMOND 6:00 A. M. MONDAY.

Fare, Round Trip, \$3.00, Including Stateroom Berth.

OTHER DAYS IN THE WEEK REGULAR FARE WILL BE CHARGED. JOHN F. MAYER. V. P. & T. M., NEW YORK. AGENT, RICHMOND, VA

Take the pleamer Pocehonlas every Mon. West + Fri. for norfolk, old Paint & Newbork News at VII a.m. Ramo-trip tekets only \$ 1.50 gros for I days. during June. July tang insures its most pleas -and thealthful route to the sea- shore.



LIGHT AS A FEATHER

and tasty to the last mouthful you will find the rolls, L. Bromm bakes for your health and happiness. No dyspepsia lurks in our output—nothing but health-giving products of good flour leaves our doors. You can count on Bromm's bread, cakes and pies.

L. Bromm,

510 East Watshirt

ICE, COAL, WOOD. ICE delivered anywhere in the city at as low rates as any other company.

COAL of all kinds and sizes delivered promptly in any part of the city, at rates as low as those of other reliable dealers.

WOOD all kinds—long, sawed and split. Prompt deliveries,

Richmond Ice Company,

A. D. LANDERKIN, Sec'y and Treas.

FACE BLEACH.

S. For 25 cents I will sand the formula for a face bleach. We guarantee it to remore freckles and all discolorations from skin. Can preparate a face of the face

GRAY HAIR MADE BLACK OR BROWN.

ORAY HAIR MADE BLACK OR BROWN.

2. If your hair is fray or turning gray we have a formula for a preparation that will positively restore the gray hairs to their natural solor; also makes the hair grow and look soft and glossy. It contains no sulphur, sugar of lead, nitrate silver, or poisons of any kind of will not rub off, is not sicky, dirty or gummy. You can prepare it at cost of a low cents. Resipp., 25 cents.

FACE BLEACH.

BUST DEVELOPER.

8. The formula for enlarging the bust and fill sant hollows in chest, neck and face is simple, inexpensive and sure. Recipe, 25 cents.

11. For 25 cents we send safe recipe to blog-dine the hair, making the hair any shade, soft as silk and brilliant; inexpensive. 12. The roughest, bardest or reddest hands made while in a few nights; inexpensive. Recipe, 25 cents.

18. Excessive perspiration of the feet and armplits positively cured without closing porces. Coasts a few cents to prepare it. Recipe, 25

Don't Pay Dollars

BUST DEVELOPER.

5. The formula for enlarging the bust and fill set bollows in chest, neck and face is simple, inexposive and sure. Recipe, 25 cents.

HAIR GROWER.

6. The simplest thing on carth, makes it grow at once, store its falling out, prevents dandruff and beldares. Can prepare it for a few cents. Recipe, 25 cents each, 8 for 60 cents, 6 for \$1, all for \$2; stamps, eiter or \$P\$. O, order. Those respectively harmless and inexpensive.

7. This preparation is an infallable wrinkle pemorer, perfectly harmless and inexpensive. THE FLORENCE CO.,

802 N. Carey St., Baltimore, Md.

Astoria. Nothing was said about the teltephone company then, but Colonel Chipley gave them a letter and told them
that he would like for them to see the
Bell plant. He could not go with them as
he had to return to Richmond the next
morning. Saw Bell Plant. Saw Bell Plant.

They took the letter and were shown over the Bell Company's exchange. Some time after that he was approached by Mr. Chipley and asked to help him get through the Legislature a certain bill granting a franchise to the Virginia Telephone Company. Witness told him he would get the bill and read it. This he did, and ascertained that it had been "snesked" through the Senate He called